Complete Victory
And Nothing Else!

Nippon Times

The Way of the Gods
Is the Way of Japan

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INDIAN EFFECTIVES CONTINUE TO DESERT BRITISH GARRISONS

Volatile Atmosphere Created in Bengal, Bihar by Food Shortage

POLITICAL UNREST WIDENS

Order Issued to Recruit More Men to Fill Depleting Ranks

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 17.—The British authorities in India are finding themselves in a tragic plight due to the successive desertions of Indian soldiers, as well as to the political unrest and acute shortage of foodstuff particularly in Bengal and Bihar Provinces, it is learned by dispatches from New Delhi.

The British military authorities in India recently issued an order to every province to recruit men in order to fill in the fast depleting ranks, but they found the Indians most reluctant in responding to the government order. In view of the dire need for more enlistments in the army, the same order was again issued, this time with the bait of higher salary and guarantee of livelihood.

In political circles, some are in favor of releasing Mahatma Gandhi, thus to mitigate the extremely intensified atmosphere prevailing in the Indian National Congress. However, the attitude of the government is obstinate as ever. It still adheres the policy of further suppressing the Indian National Congress, prompted by the view that any temporary release of the Mahatma would aggravate the present confusion.

The acute shortage of foodstuffs in Bengal and Bihar Provinces is undoubtedly accentuating the unfavorable atmosphere which was lately intensified by the organization of the Indian National Army headed by Subhas Chandra Bose, Chairman of the Indian Independence League.

The internal turmoil and disturbance is daily increasing, driving the political danger further to a precipice while the social unrest can hardly be appeased.

NEW HEAD OF S.M.R. WILL VISIT HSINKING

To Make Courtesy Calls On July 29

Domei

MUKDEN, July 17.—Naoto Kohiyama, newly-appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, is scheduled to arrive in Hsinking by train at 6:30 a.m. on July 29.

Upon arrival in Hsinking, Mr. Kohiyama will pay courtesy calls on Manchoukuo Government officials as well as the Japanese Military authorities there.

Finishing his business in Hsinking, Mr. Kohiyama is expected to leave for Dairen on July 30 to take over business of the Company from the retiring President of the South Manchuria Railway Takuichi Omura.

Mr. Kohiyama is expected to return here about August 2.

70 SOVIET VESSELS SUNK IN BLACK SEA

Claimed by Germans; 9 Were Warships

Domei

BERLIN, July 17.—Seventy Soviet ships, including nine warships and 61 oil tankers, transports, and other small-type vessels, were sunk in the Black Sea by the German Navy, it was announced by the Reich military authorities today.

A detailed report of the Soviet losses follows:

Warships: Three patrol boats, four torpedo boats, one escort ship, and one gun-boat.

Other Vessels: Six tankers, 28,000 tons; 20 transports, 36,200 tons; 16 coastal transports, 7,600 tons; and 19 barges, 14,000 tons.

Leaves Lourenco Marques

Domei

LISBON, July 17.—Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, left Lourenco Marques today and is en route to the Union of South Africa. After concluding his visit in the Union of South Africa it is said that he is scheduled to visit India.

Ogura Enthusiastic Over Success Gained by Nippon Economic Mission

Stresses Importance of Keener Understanding Between Japanese, Chinese Businessmen in Talk With Shanghai Press Before Departure

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 18.—Emphasizing the importance of Chinese and Japanese businessmen gaining first-hand knowledge of each other's country, Masatsune Ogura, chairman of the Japanese Economic Mission to China, issued a statement on the eve of his departure for home from the Shanghai airdrome after a 10-day tour of inspection that his findings on the spot would be embodied in a recommendation to his home Government on Sino-Japanese economic problems.

Interviewed by newsmen yesterday afternoon at the Cathay Hotel, Mr. Ogura said:

"My 10-day tour was divided between a week's sojourn in Shanghai and a three-day stay in Nanking. The week in Shanghai was, in turn, divided between the first stay when I was en route to Nanking and this second visit on my way home. During these 10 days I have been able to make an unreserved exchange of views with both Chinese businessmen and the businessmen of my own country whose sphere of activity is China. I am thankful also for the opportunity I have been able to secure to listen to the views of the Nanking Government authorities. Thus I have been able to acquaint myself quite fully as to the actual economic conditions of China and the state of public finance conducted by the National Government.

"As Japan attaches much importance to the problems of commodity prices, currency and foodstuffs in and around Shanghai, I did have knowledge of a sort of these matters but after looking at the conditions with my own eyes and hearing of them from those who have intimate, first-hand acquaintance with them, I realized that they are not so simple as I imagined at home. Thus I shall consult various quarters on my findings when I get home before laying a recommendation before the Government.

"I felt greatly reassured that influential Chinese financiers and industrialists as well as President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the National Government were of the opinon that positive efforts must be made to push Sino-Japanese economic cooperation.

"I first came to China as a private businessman but with the War of Greater East Asia going on I could not help dwelling on political questions such as that Japan and China must form a unitary wartime economic bloc, that no one can perpetuate the sort of liberalistic economy that existed before the war and that planned economy must form the basis of all war economic efforts. Private business-

(Continued on Page 2)

2,500 INDIANS APPLY FOR S. BOSE'S ARMY

Headquarters Flooded With Applications From All Parts Of Asia

Domei

SHONAN, July 17.—In answer to the mounting enthusiasm on the part of the Indian youth residing in Malai to join the Indian National Army, the Shonan branch of the Indian Independence League from yesterday began accepting volunteer enlistment for the Indian National Army.

Burning with the desire to smash the British forces in India, over 2,500 Indian youth applied for enlistment yesterday, it was revealed.

From early this morning more Indian youths are storming to the branch office to enlist in the Indian National Army.

Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, at 9:30 a.m. today personally visited the branch office of the Independence League here and delivered an instructive address before large number of applicants.

Thanks Abe

Subhas Chandra Bose, new President of the Indian Independence League, recently sent a cable to General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, thanking him for the message of encouragement which the General telegraphed to the Indian independence leader on the occasion of the latter's formal installation as the independence league chief.

President Bose's message, as announced by General Abe at Saturday's general meeting of the directors of the Yokusan Seijikai, was as follows:

"Your Excellency, General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Yokusan Seijikai:

"I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for the message which your association was kind enough to send to me on the occasion of my assumption of the presidency of the Indian Independence League.

"I assure you that your message has done much to encourage and inspire me. I wish to take this occasion to renew my resolve to fight until a complete victory is obtained. Signed, Subhas Chandra Bose."

Annamese Artist for Japan

Domei

SAIGON, July 18.—At the invitation of the Japanese authorities, Nguyen Van Ty, noted Annamese painter, left here for Tokyo by air today to study Japanese fine arts.

It is remembered that two other Annamese painters also left here for Tokyo on July 11 for the same purpose.

CHIANG'S HOPES HIT BY MINISTER WENG

Economic Chief Says Regime Unable to Fight Protracted War

Domei

CANTON, July 17.—Greatly lamenting over the definite inferiority of the productive power of Chungking, Weng Wen-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs in a signed article appearing in the Ta Kung Pao yesterday, declared General Chiang Kai-shek and his associates had made the gravest miscalculation when they believed that the China Affair would not be a long drawn out struggle.

Weng then went on to assert that if the Chungking regime desires to continue resistance against Japan, it must strengthen its productive power as the Anglo-American allies cannot be relied upon to supply material aid.

With the retreat of the Chungking regime to the hinterland, he stated, much of the industrial facilities had either been lost of forced to be removed to places safe from the Japanese attacks, but what little the regime had succeeded in removing are of such a negligible capacity that the Chungking regime can hardly be expected to stand a protracted war against Japan.

U.S. BUS, CAR MEN STRIKE

Arms Workers in Akron Unable To Go to Work

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 17.—Several thousand munition workers of Akron, Ohio, were unable to reach their factories today due to the strike started by members of the Bus and Street Car Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The cause of the strike is said to have been caused by the refusal of the War Labor Board to comply with the demands made by the Union for a raise in wages.

MALAI OFFICIALS TO MEET

Shonan to Hold Parley of General Affairs Chiefs

Domei

SHONAN, July 17.—The second conference of chiefs of the general affairs departments of the various states in Malai is scheduled to be held here for two days beginning from July 20.

The subjects to be taken up at the conference include measures for simplifying administrative procedures, securing local economic self-sufficiency and preventing inflation.

Following this meeting, the chiefs of publicity bureaus in Malai will meet on July 22.

RED ARMY SUFFERS ENORMOUS LOSSES ON EASTERN FRONT

Germans Destroy 231 Tanks Along Kursk Sector on July 16

LUFTWAFFE UNITS ACTIVE

Soviets Attempt Counter-Operations in Kuban and Mius Areas

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 17.—The Red Army since the commencement of its general offensive has suffered severe losses, according to reports received here from German sources.

The attacks of the Soviets around the Oreal sector continued yesterday and the war situation on the fifth day since the start of the general offensive was steadily intensifying.

The Red Army continued to advance from three sides, a position north of Orel, one east of it and another south of it.

Information from Moscow says that the Red Army authorities are admitting the slowing down of the triple advance owing to the fact that all the three units have come within range of the German heavy guns.

The Red Army is seeking to cut transit by the Orel-Briansk Railway so that the Orel battle is expected to reach its height in a few days. The Germans were reported confident of being able to hold their positions in that sector and were pounding the enemy lines in accordance with the fixed policy of decimating the Red Army strength rather than taking new positions. The German military authorities have announced that so heavy has been the damage inflicted on the Soviets that their wrecked tanks and corpses were piled high along the road leading to Orel. The Soviet losses suffered since the start of their offensive in this sector were announced by the Germans to be 40,000 officers and men taken prisoner, 4,000 tanks wrecked, 2,100 guns lost, 3,200 machine guns lost, 1,000 heavy trench mortars destroyed and 1,800 aircraft shot down.

The Reich Army authorities interpret the Red offensive on the Orel area as a defensive movement to save the Kuban protrusion position from the German flanking movement. The counter-attacks attempted by the Red Army on the Mius bridgehead and the Mius line on July 16 are also taken to have been motivated by the same necessity.

The Red Army infantry in concert with a tank unit attempted a similar counter-attack on the Bielgorod sector but they were driven back with a loss of 19 tanks. Also in a futile attempt to take the Kuban bridgehead the Soviets lost 13 tanks.

German Announcement

Domei

BERLIN, July 17.—The Germans on the Eastern Front are inflicting heavy damage on the Red Army in the engagements that broke the lull of the last few weeks.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters at

(Continued on Page 2)

SICILY'S DEFENDERS HOLDING BACK LINE OF ENEMY INVADERS

Intense Fighting Rages in Agrigento and Catanian Areas

7,000-TON SHIP SUNK

Axis Torpedo-Planes Attack Anglo-U.S. Shipping Off Cape Passaro

Domei

ROME, July 17.—The Axis forces on the Sicilian front yesterday continued to frustrate the determined attempts of the Anglo-American invaders to extend their foothold over the island and inflicted heavy losses on their shipping and air strength, according to a communique issued at noon today by the Italian High Command.

Intense fighting raged all day Friday in the Agrigento and Catanian areas, the communique said. Despite the fact that they received heavy damage at the hands of the Italo-German defenders, the anti-Axis units renewed their furious attacks on Axis positions but they were unable to cause any favorable change in the war situation.

By low-altitude bombings conducted on several occasions, Axis air units inflicted severe damage on both the men and materials of the anti-Axis forces. Axis torpedo-plane and bomber formations launched terrific attacks on Anglo-American shipping anchored off Cape Passaro, in Augusta Bay and in the waters near Siracusa Bay and set on fire and sank a 7,000-ton vessel.

A German fighter unit shot down 12 four-motored Liberator bombers and four other anti-Axis aircraft in an engagement over Sicily. The Anglo-American air force bombed Naples, Bari, Reggio and Messina but failed to cause much damage. The anti-Axis air force also dropped high-explosve bombs and incendiary bombs on various areas in the provinces of Spezia, Lombardia and Emilia. The Italian anti-aircraft battery and fighters brought down 18 of the attackers.

Continuing their nerve warfare, the anti-Axis nations again sent planes over Rome last night to drop pamphlets containing propaganda material.

In the waters off the eastern coast of Sicily, a light Italian cruiser was attacked by anti-Axis speed boats but sank two of them and returned unscathed to its home base. An Italian submarine scored a hit on an anti-Axis destroyer in the same waters.

GOV.-GENERAL DUNCAN DIES

Domei

LISBON, July 17.—Sir Patrick Duncan, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, died today at the age of 74 years.

The late veteran statesman assumed his latest office in 1937, and during his political career in South Africa, successively held the posts of Minister of Native Affairs, Education and Social Welfare, Minister of Public Health and of the Interior, and Minister of Mines.

READY FOR THE KILL

These are tense moments. Zooming deliberately over the heads of the enemy. Adjusting the instruments so the bombs will drop unerringly. Flying in the midst of bursting A. A. shells. They require cool nerves and ability to make lightning judgments—qualities which our naval airmen have sharpened through intensive, gruelling training.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Roosevelt Issues Decisive Order To End Wallace-Jones Squabble

Powers of Economic Commission, Finance Corporation To Be Transferred to Special War Board—Further Internal Conflicts Banned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 16.—A presidential order from Roosevelt on Thursday brought an end to the squabble between Henry Wallace, Chairman of the Economic War Commission, and Jesse Jones, President of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The presidential order was in substance as follows:

1. The Economic War Commission having the Vice-President as chairman is to be abolished and its functions and powers all transferred to the newly established Economic War Board.

2. The American Commerce Company, the Rubber Development Company, the Petroleum Resources Company, the Washington Import and Export Bank, which have been under the supervision of the Department of Commerce, and the subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other finance organs for buying and importing materials will be transferred to the Economic War Board.

3. Until Congress approves a budget for the Economic War Board the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will temporarily supply the necessary funds.

4. The Director of the War Mobilization Board is given the duty of deciding the policies and plans of the various organs carrying out economic activity outside the country and also to unify and adjust them in conforming to the foreign policy.

Roosevelt sent a copy of the order to all heads of all departments and government organs and also took the stern measure of informing them that should anyone hereafter make public conflicts occurring within the various organs he will be asked to resign.

LASANGA BOMBED!

Domei

LISBON, July 17.—The Imperial Air Forces bombed anti-Axis positions on Lasanga Island, 16 miles south of Nassau Bay, New Guinea, the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced today, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

MORALE OF PEOPLE IN ITALY UNSHAKEN

Italians Back Il Duce—F.D.R.-Churchill Message Falls on Deaf Ears

Domei

ROME, July 17.—The fact that the Italian Government acquainted the people without reserve with the contents of the Roosevelt-Churchill message designed to undermine their morale is an unmistakable proof that it has implicit confidence in both the intelligence and unshakable loyalty of the Italian people, an official statement issued today by the Rome Government pointed out.

The Roosevelt-Churchill statement was circulated, it said, as part of the underground political offensive of the anti-Axis Powers for the purpose of making Italy cease fire but the Italian people well know that it is the intention of the enemy to destroy, dishonor, humiliate, impoverish and crush the Italian nation. Both the American President and the British Prime Minister are forgetting that they are addressing the most intelligent people in the world. The Italian Government in publishing the enemy message by radio and press for the people's information without reserve has presented to the world an unmistakable proof that the Italian Government and people have only one national way of thinking between them.

The Italian people are solidly united under an unflinching resolve to drive the invaders out of Sicily and to defend the sacred soil of Italy from barbarian aggression, concludes the statement.

The Italian papers this morning released a broadside commenting on the usual transparent tactics of the enemy.

The Giornale d'Italia said that the new Roosevelt-Churchill statement has been issued under a fond illusion that it would bring about an internal collapse of the Italian nation, which was an old, favorite trick of theirs. The remarks contained in the amusing message were not worth a second thought.

The Popolo d'Italia declared that "if we fight, determined to win, we will win. Those who do not like to hide behind a mask of fatalism, fight. Those who have confidence in themselves and are animated by a conviction in victory, win."

Rebels Sign Pact

Domei

LISBON, July 16.—A pact was sealed between the officials of the United States Fifth Army in North Africa and the officials of the rebel French army under the puppet Committee for the Liberation of France, formally placing the rebel troops under American command, it is reported from Algiers.

MANCHOU TO BE SITE OF HUGE PAPER MILL

New Company to Be Set Up by Oji—Ryosaku Takata Named President

Domei

CHIAMUSSU, July 17.—Manchoukuo's self-sufficiency in paper will be bolstered further when the Manchou Paper Manufacturing Company, a new ¥20,000,000 concern to be created here soon by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, starts operation, it was disclosed.

The new company, which was recently licensed by the Manchoukuo Government, will erect a paper mill at Mongkuli east of this city.

It was revealed that the experts of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company selected Mongkuli as the most suitable place for a paper mill because of its easy access to raw material including timber, water of suitable quality, power and transportation facilites after extensive investigations throughout Manchoukuo.

The new company, which will be headed by Ryosaku Takata, Managing Director of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, as President, will specialize in the production of newsprint in the first stage of its activities.

6-MONTH WAR GAINS IN HOPEH DISCLOSED

Enemy Loses 19,506 Men, Many Arms

Domei

SHIHMEN, July 17.—During six months beginning January, this year, the number of bodies left by Chungking troops and Communist forces at various battle fields in Hopeh Province totaled 10,677, while 8,829 enemy soldiers were captured by the Japanese punitive forces operating in that Province, it was revealed today. The number of enemy establishments destroyed by the Japanese troops totaled 576.

War trophies gained by the Japanese Forces during the six-month period included 88 trench mortars, three heavy machine guns, 59 light machine guns, 5,414 rifles, 127,409 rounds of rifle ammunition, 71 automatic rifles, 2,805 artillery pieces, 36,053 hand grenades and 2,680 land mines.

Robert in San Juan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 16.—Admiral Georges Robert, former Governor-General of French Martinique, arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico, today, it is reported from there. Commanders aboard the French aircraft carrier Bearn and cruiser Emile Bertin which were seized at Martinique accompanied Admiral Robert.

ROBERTS BACKED UP BY ANTI-F.D.R. CAMP AS NEXT PRESIDENT

Associate Justice of Supreme Court Given Powerful Secret Support

FOURTH TERM OPPOSED

Democrat Ellison Smith Predicts Roosevelt Will Not Be Elected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 17.—The anti-Roosevelt faction of the Democratic Party has tied up with the Republicans to set up Owen Roberts, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, as a presidential candidate for the coming election, according to the British journal Financial News running a dispatch from Washington.

Among the supporters of Roberts are counted Ex-President Herbert Hoover and other influential politicians. It appears that even among the members of the Roosevelt Cabinet there are secret supporters of Roberts such as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, both of whom are Republicans. Thus when Roberts comes out into the open as a presidential candidate he is expected to become a formidable rival of President Roosevelt.

Roberts is well-known for the report bearing his name which created such a furor when it was published. Immediately after the Pearl Harbor defeat, Roberts was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate into the whys and hows of the most colossal naval reverse in history.

Meanwhile the movement to oppose Roosevelt's nomination for the fourth term is gradually gathering momentum. Two Senators, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, expressed outright opposition today, attracting much attention.

The Democratic objector is Senator Ellison D. Smith, who said: "It is quite unlikely that Roosevelt will run for the fourth term. Even if he does, it is quite improbable that he would be elected."

Said the Republican Senator Gerald P. Nye: "Even if the opposition to the fourth term does not go into full swing, Roosevelt himself has already expressed his disinclination to run for a fourth term, so he will probably not enter the electioneering lists this time. Even if he ran, his defeat is certain."

AMSTERDAM RAIDED BY BIG U.S. BOMBERS

Crowded Churches, Schools Heavily Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, July 17.—A formation of 50 American four-engined bombers suddenly appeared over Amsterdam and blindly and recklessly blasted the city from an altitude of approximately 7,000 meters.

Nearly 100 homes were demolished and 45 persons killed and countless others wounded by the indiscriminate bombing. Crowded churches and schools were damaged, causing death and injuries to numerous worshippers and students.

According to confirmed reports received thus far, six American planes were downed, and five German fighter planes that pursued the fleeing marauders have not as yet returned.

AUSTRALIA SPENDS £242 MILLION MORE

War Spendings Top Last Year's Figure

Domei

LISBON, July 16.—Australia's war expenditure for the 1942-3 fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to £561,787,000, exceednig the expenditure for the previous fiscal year by £242,276,000, a London Times dispatch from Canberra reports.

The Government income for the 1942-3 period totaled £158,934,000, leaving a deficit of £402,853,000 which was consumed by Government bonds.

The grand total of Australian war expediture, since the outbreak of the war to June 30, 1943, is summed at £1,106,000,000.

SPAIN WILL CRUSH BOLSHEVIST PERIL

Franco Declares Communism Is Barbaric Form of Imperialism

Domei

MADRID, July 17.—The dictatorial rule under Bolshevism is the most loathsome and barbaric form of imperialism, said General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief-of-State, in a speech made here today denouncing Communism.

General Franco declared:

"Although it is a fact that Bolshevism is treading on the verge of oblivion today, it is still constantly threatening the nations, not only in Europe, but throughout the world.

"Instead of abandoning her policies against neighboring nations, the Soviet Union is contemplating to sweep her influence across the Dardanelles and even into North Africa. The nations of the world are constantly harassed by the menace of Bolshevism.

"Recently, a small faction of politicians in Spain, who still stick to antiquated ideals, attempted to crush the political unity of Spain for the benefit of foreign conspirators.

"However, post-revolution Spain was strong enough to deal with such deplorable elements. In the future, Spain will not tolerate such conspiracy and will deal severely with these underhanded activities."

Ogura Enthusiastic Over Trip to China

(Continued From Page 1)

men, too, must conform to these requirements. From this point of view I think that the Government and people must roll into one to bend their entire energy on the task of turning all economic strength into fighting strength.

"On the other hand, there are characteristics peculiar to China, just as there are Japanese characteristics. Having come here I was impressed with the need of considering a little more deeply than before this problem of Chinese economic peculiarities. I think it is important to make use of these peculiarities. Thus in our efforts to help bring up and strengthen Chinese economy and to further Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, we must take cognizance of this point when actually shaping concrete economic methods. The characteristics of the Chinese people can be adequately appreciated only by coming to China and contacting with the Chinese in their home environment. I wish to provide more and more opportunities for Japanese businessmen to come to China and deepen their appreciation of the actual state of China. On the other hand, I wish that influential Chinese businessmen will go to Japan, too, to gain first-hand acquaintance with things Japanese. Thus only, I think, can true economic cooperation be assured between China and Japan."

Gains Valuable Data

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 18.—One of the most important matters learned by the present Japanese Economic Mission to China, which has just completed its tour, is probably the knowledge gained on the monetary and price situation prevailing in China at the moment, local observers declared.

It is understood that all the Chinese businessmen who conferred with the members of the Mission unanimously hoped for positive Japanese assistance in the stabilization of prices and people's livelihood in China.

In a speech welcoming the Mission, the representative of Chinese businessmen Tang Shou-min pointed out the necessity of securing a minimum supply of goods, if China is to boost her production of goods.

The maintenance of the value of the Central Reserve Bank note and the stabilization of prices would be difficult without Japan's assistance, it is generally believed, and herein lies the reason for the earnest desire on the part of the Chinese business circles for Japan's assistance.

Although the price problem in China is a very complicated one owing to the difficulty of adopting a system of fixed prices, it is earnestly hoped that a composite price and monetary measure will be adopted as early as possible on the basis of the recommendations of the Mission upon its return to Japan.

This is highly desired because the present price situation in China will have an important bearing upon Japan's policy toward China and on Sino-Japanese economic collaboration in the future.

Giraud in Canada

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 17.—Rebel French Premier General Henri Giraud, in reply to the invitation of the Canadian Government, arrived in Ottawa today from New York, it is reported from the Canadian capital.

BOY SCOUTS IN F.I.C. WIN BIG CYCLE RACE

Held to Fete French Revolution

Domei

SAIGON, July 17.—The top-notch cycle team of the French Indo-China Boy Scouts this morning successfully negotiated 1,800 kilometers between Hanoi and Saigon in a relay race which began July 14. The event was held under the sponsorship of the Boy Scouts Association of French Indo-China.

Hitting the road at 7 a.m. on July 14 to commemorate the famed French Revolution, the winning team was able to maintain a record speed of 20 kilometers all along the Mandarin Highway, arriving at Saigon, early this morning.

The arrival of the winning team was hailed by the Annamese populace for this day marks for them a national holiday known as the Le Van Duyet Day.

P.I. STUDENT PARTY SENT HERE TO STUDY

Group Expected in Capital This Morning—Includes Two Sons of Vargas

A party of 27 Filipino students dispatched by the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines for study in Japan to become the future leaders of the Filipinos who arrived Saturday afternoon at a certain port in Japan are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo Today.

These 27 students have been selected out of 40 persons recommended by the Philippines Executive Commission after careful scholastic and physical examinations. Before coming to Japan they had received preparatory instruction in Japanese spirit and culture and strict military training at the Malacanan Special Physical Training Camp.

Included among the party are Eduardo, aged 17, and Ramon, aged 15, two sons of Jorge B. Vargas Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, who have joined the party at their own expenses. There is also Mariano Laurel, aged 20, eldest son of Jose P. Laurel, Secretary of Interior of the Philippine Executive Commission. Ten police inspectors and 2 Moro students, sons of the Moro chiefs of Sulu and Cotabato Provinces, respectively, are included in the party.

The party after arriving in Tokyo will pay homage to the Imperial Palace and make courtesy visits to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the War Ministry, Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine. They will prepare for entrance into the Japanese Language School of the International Student Friendship Association, which takes place on July 24.

Red Army Suffers Enormous Losses On Eastern Front

(Continued From Page 1)

noon today issued a communique on the war situation as follows:

"Although the fighting in the area north of Bielgorod entered a state of lull on July 16, a fierce battle continued in the Orel area. There were many twists and turns in this struggle but as a result of determined action the Germans succeeded in repulsing the Red Army from this sector. Along the Kursk front, the Reich Army on July 16 wrecked 231 enemy tanks. The Red Army under cover of tanks and fighter planes planned to take the Kuban bridgehead on several occasions and also on the Mius front made several local attacks but the Germans beat the enemy back on every occasion.

"The Luftwaffe secured brilliant results in their attacks on Red Army concentrations and units on the march. Also by anti-aircraft bombardment from the ground and fighter operations in the air the Germans brought down 80 Red planes.

"On the Sicilian front, the anti-Axis forces made several attempts to advance onto the Catanian plains but they have been frustrated each time. By low-altitude bombing German fighters inflicted heavy damage on the anti-Axis forces and in an air combat shot down 16 enemy planes. The anti-Axis forces also lost over the Mediterranean on July 16 a total of 34 planes for military use. In the Messina channel, German speed-boats engaged British speed-boats and sank one for certain and probably sank another and set several others on fire. The Axis air force attacked the anti-Axis fleet off Sicily. An anti-Axis air unit on the night of July 16 came attacking the northwestern and southern parts of Germany but the damage suffered was almost too slight to be mentioned."

After a lull of some weeks, the Kuban sector on the Eastern Front began to show animation on July 16, when the Germans and the Red Army entered into a fierce engagement.

The Red Army threw all its available tanks and air force into a supreme effort to take the German position west of Krimskaya but the Germans met the onslaught with staunch steadiness and broke the main strength of the enemy after several hours' fighting. Again the Red Army attacked, this time on the German position in the southern sector of the Mius River front but the Germans, in a counter-attack, rolled the enemy back.

CHINESE IN YUNNAN FACING STARVATION

Refugees Angry With Chiang Who Promised Them Mythical Aid

Domei

CANTON, July 17.—The overseas Chinese who had fled into the mountainous regions in Yunnan Province at the time of the Burma Campaign are now on the verge of starvation while many are daily succumbing to malaria fever. This attests to the fact that Chungking has failed to fulfil the promises of aid it made to them.

The sufferings of these Chinese refugees were recently bared by a correspondent of the United Press who lived among them for the last six months, as follows:

"There are about 17,000 to 18,000 Chinese who are leading hopeless lives in western Yunnan Province. While I lived among them in the Salween River area, I saw many starving refugees begging for aid at the relief institute established by the Chungking regime. Those refugees came from the mountainous regions dragging heavy feet across swamps and muddy paths.

"To aggravate their suffering, malaria is rampant in that area and many have already succumbed to its attacks. With no hope for the future they seem to have resigned themselves to their sorry fate, and their resentment against Chungking is intensifying in parallel with their sufferings.

"One of the staff members of the relief institute attested to the condition of the refugees by revealing the miserable fact that some who had returned to Chungking died due to extreme fatigue and hunger.

STUDENTS OF SOUTH TRAIN AT KARUIZAWA

22 Youths Enjoying Summer Studies

A summer training course for students from the Southern Regions, who are now studying in Japan, is now being conducted at the Kokusai Gakuyu-Kai training hall at Sengataki, Karuizawa, attended by 22 Annamese, Filipino and Thai boys and girls. The course started on July 10 and will last till the end of the month.

The day's schedule starts at 5 a.m. when they get up with the sounds of a gong. Then they hurry to the grounds in front of the headquarters to attend the morning roll-call. National group rites, raising of the flag and raido exercises constitute the early morning program before breakfast.

From 8 a.m. they take Japanese lessons in three classes. The son of Thai Ambassador to Japan Direk Jaiyanama is an enthusiastic student.

In the afternoon they are trained in physical exercises as well as in manual labor, while some prepare a bath and others chop wood.

In their free hours they like to go cycling, to hunt for insects, or to listen to gramophone records. Thus the day's program is carried on in a friendly atmosphere till they retire at 9:30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES SET

To Be Opened in Five Provinces in Philippines

Domei

MANILA, July 17.—The Philippines Communication Bureau today announced that five new telegraph offices will be opened in five provinces where three languages, namely Japanese, Tagalog and English will be accepted.

The new offices will be opened at the following places:

At Gapan in Nueva Ecija Province, Gattaran in Cagayan Province, Cabagan in Isabela Province, Aritao in Nueva Vizcaya Province and Iba in Zambales Province.

Earthquake in Jamaica

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 16.—The severest earthquake experienced in Jamaica since 1917, violently shook the Island today and caused heavy casualties. It is believed that the toll of the dead and wounded will reach large figures, it is reported from Kingston.

The Past Week in Review

Battles Raging In S. Pacific

The frantic efforts of the enemy in the Southwestern Pacific area to advance northward from island to island are meeting with terrific counter-drives from the Japanese Forces, and the Solomons area has become a veritable Armageddon with decisive battles being fought on land, sea and in the air.

Rendova was again raided by the Imperial Units on July 8, when five enemy planes and six vessels were destroyed. On July 11, 24 Vought-Sikorsky fighters were blasted down as Japanese planes dashed into the midst of enemy fighters over Northwestern New Georgia.

The Japanese Forces defending Munda are launching fierce counter-drives on the enemy which landed on New Georgia Island on July 5. In the meantime, Japanese destroyer squadrons attacked more than four enemy cruisers north of Kulambangra Island on the night of July 12, sinking two of them and setting another ablaze.

Meanwhile, in a desperate effort to turn the tide of battle in their favor, the American forces in the Southwestern Pacific battle zone tried to land on the eastern side of Munda, Japanese held base on New Georgia Island, on July 14, aided by those American troops which had previously been advancing toward the eastern Munda sector, but the defending Japanese Forces immediately smashed this attempt besides sinking more than 20 enemy vessels.

Tojo Back in Tokyo From Trip to South

Successfully accomplishing his tour of the various Southern Regions, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo returned to Tokyo on July 12.

It will be recalled that Prime Minister Tojo left Tokyo on June 30 for his epoch-making trip to the South. In Thailand he exchanged views with Thai Premier P. Phibun Songkhram and reached an agreement to turn over four northern Malai states and two Shan states to Thailand, and with the joyous and grateful cries of the people still ringing in his ears, he left for Shonan, where he inspected the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose.

Since then Prime Minister Tojo has visited Java and the Philippines where he personally noted the astounding progress made by all of these regions under the Japanese Military Administration.

Cooperative Council Opens Fourth Session

The fourth general session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Taisei Yokusan Kai was called on July 14 at the Dai Toa Kaikan, attended by 216 representatives of the people from all parts of the country, under the chairmanship of Admiral Seizo Kobayashi.

The main purpose of the session was to hear the frank and eager wishes of the people in cooperating with the Government for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. During the three-day session, 36 representatives of various districts and professions expressed their opinions and 153 proposals were submitted for discussion.

In his message on the opening day of the session, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, President of the Central Cooperative Council, declared that absolute victory is assured in view of the firm unity of the one billion people of Greater East Asia. Following the Prime Minister, Chairman Admiral Seizo Kobayashi spoke, and also proposed a resolution for expressing thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces.

Tsurukichi Maruyama, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, and President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information also spoke.

Kurihara Is Named Hiraide's Successor

Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, was transferred on July 15 to sectional chief of the Navy General Staff. Captain Etsuzo Kurihara at the same time was appointed to succeed Captain Hiraide in the Navy Press Section.

On his return home from his official services in Italy in July, 1940, Captain Hiraide at once was appointed the sectional chief of the Navy Press Section and during the subsequent three years he had served in one of the most active and important Navy posts under four Directors of the Press Section, Vice-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, Rear-Admiral Minoru Maeda, Rear-Admiral Kanji Ogawa, and Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano.

Nanking Units Wipe Out Reds

The Military Affairs Committee of the National Government announced early last week that the National Government's forces conducted successful drives against the Chinese communist troops in the Kiangsu area on July 9.

Aiming at plundering pacified villages, over 1,000 communist bandits under General Yeh-tsang, commander of the first Brigade of the First Division of the newly-organized 4th Communist Army, invaded the area east of Tai-hsien and Tingkow on the north side of the Yangtze River in Kiangsu Province on July 9. In stealing a march upon the enemy, the Nanking forces in two columns intercepted the enemy advance; the left wing of the Nanking troops encountering the communists near Hwangtungchwang, while the right wing speedily advanced to Tapingchiao.

After seven hours of severe fighting the enemy forces were routed, leaving behind 70 killed and over a hundred wounded. The Nanking troops also captured large quantities of arms and ammunitions.

Japan, Germany Simplify Law on Copyright

By way of promoting cultural exchange between Germany and Japan, an understanding was reached on July 10 between the two countries on the basis of the Japan-Germany Cultural Agreement which was signed in Berlin in 1938 for simplifying copyright procedures regarding translations.

Negotiations had been carried on for some time in the German capital for settling the troublesome question of translation copyrights between Germany and Japan in view of the increased importance of cultural exchange between the two countries for the sake of joint prosecution of the war.

As a result, on July 10 in Berlin, the Japanese Embassy and the Reich authorities came to an agreement of views in regard to the method of exchanging copyright royalty between the authors of one country and the translators of the other. In Japan, the Dai-Nippon Copyright Protection League and in Germany the German Translation Rights Agency are respectively to collect and pay royalty for translation.

Indian Troopers Clash With British Garrison

Enraged Indian soldiers of the British army in India stationed in the northwestern part of the United Provinces, armed with rifles and machine guns, on July 5 attacked the British garrion at Thelshia and exchanged fire for eight hours. After killing 35 British soldiers and seriously wounding 180, the Indians attempted to withdraw, but with the arrival of British reinforcements, they were captured.

It is reported that the armed riot was caused by the high-handed attitude of a British officer, who whipped a group of Indian soldiers on the ground that they were violating orders by listening in to an anti-British broadcast.

Meanwhile, the British army authorities immediately started to investigate the cause of the riot, simultaneously banning the possession of weapons by Indian soldiers, excluding those on duty.

Thus, the British-India army has been plunged into great confusion, and future developments in the critical situation are being watched closely.

Vichy Officials Quit Chungking

Diplomatic relations between Chungking and Vichy have been virtually severed with the wholesale withdrawal from Chungking of the Vichy Charge d'Affaires and all other members of the Embassy. It is generally believed that the machinations of the Committee for Liberation of France is behind this withdrawal. The Committee, instigating the Chungking authorities, appears to be attempting to have their own representatives stationed in Chungking in place of Vichy officials.

Some observers presume that the Chungking regime may be attempting to invite representatives of the Committee in view of the fact that Chungking, has filed many protests with the French authorities in connection with the Vichy Government's declaration of retroceding the French Concession to Nanking and also of abolishing their unequal treaty, without getting any satisfaction.

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 4)

other Siegfried line. In the Southern Pacific and other theatres of war the anti-Axis is losing tons of bottoms.

Britain is embarrassed over her military as well as political defeats. She has veiled the arrival of Mr. Bose in East Asia by a curtain lest her people may know about it. But her present action deliberately reveals her embarrassment over the arrival of Mr. Bose in Japan. Marshal Wavell's appointment as the viceroy of India was only to subdue the uprising Indian mob and to crush it completely. A fit retribution to Subhas Bose, thought perhaps Mr. Churchill. But India is paying her fit retribution to Churchill and Amery in the battlefield of Hindustan. And Mr. Bose shall present it to them.

India is United

India at present is fully united. No cajolery or caressing or compromise will be tolerated by Indians now. India, at present, is ready for a mass rebellion. We have only one axe to grind, and that is the axe which will enable us to strike at the root of every impediment on our way toward complete independence. We stand to Assassinate British Imperialism in India. Let us harness the energy of all of the two million Indians in East Asia. Let us do our duty for the sake of our emancipation. Manliness consists in making circumstances subservient to us. Let us be manly. He who cannot undergo the fiery ordeal must not call himself a patriot. We must become soldiers. We must become proud, defiant, self-respecting, selfless, sensitive and self-sacrificing soldiers of the National Army. Educated Indians shall join the National Army and cultivate in it the spirit of service, renunciation, truth, patience, fiery patriotism and death defying bravery. Tall talks give way to hypocrisy, timidity and sycophancy. 'Action alone is thine: Leave thou the fruit severely alone. Action is duty and fruit is right. Let us embrace this our chance as our heaven-sent opportunity and do our duty when our tricolor flag is flying top mast, when our beloved Subhas is before us, when the great nations of the world are supporting us and when our compatriots in India are thrilled by our cry of Inquilab Zindabada.

K. Ramanath

July 17

Army, Navy Hospitals To Get Monetary Gift From Malai Sultans

Domei

SHONAN CITY, July 15.—Sultan H. H. Sir Ibrahim and nine other Sultans of Malai, yesterday called on the Japanese Military Administration to express their desire to present a monetary gift to the Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals, it was learned. The decision for making contribution was reached at a conference held by the Sultans of Malai to express their heartfelt gratitude for Prime Minister Tojo's recent visit to the south and to further reiterate their vow to give full cooperation for the gaining of victory and peace in East Asia.

Swiss Neutrality Violated

Domei

BERNE, July 17.—Repeating their outrageous violation of neutral territories, British flyers again crossed western Switzerland late last night. Air raid warnings were sounded and the anti-aircraft batteries opened furious fires against the marauding planes.

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MALAI'S YOUTH LED BY SON OF SULTAN

Tungku Mohammed Forms Young People's Service Party To Cooperate With Nippon

Domei

SHONAN, July 14.—It was in March of last year that a group of young men was clearing the scattered debris in the city of Johore Bharu. The young men were clearing away broken up houses, and numerous arms left behind by the retreating British army. The group of young men was in the charge of another youth who was none other than Tungku Mohammed, the third son of Sultan Ibrahim of Johore.

This act of Tungku Mohammed, who is held in great respect by the people of Malai, deeply touched the authorities of the Malai Administrative Office, and it led to his appointment as one of the leaders of Malai young people.

Thereupon Tungku Mohammed again assembled his young followers and this time organized a Young People's Service Party with a view to cooperating with the Japanese Forces. The Young People's Service Party has been organized on the following basis:

1. It is a Society composed entirely of Malai young people and its aim is to cooperate with the Japanese Forces.
2. The Society will contribute labor power required by the Japanese Forces.
3. The Society will cooperate in maintaining peace in Johore State.

Deprived of Privilege

Born the son of a sultan, Tungku Mohammed was nevertheless deprived of his rightful privilege of becoming a leader of the young people of his state by the oppressive hands of the British rulers, and was constantly being watched. Deeply touched by the kindness of the Japanese Forces, he bravely rose to the occasion, determined that it was his duty to lead the young people of his state, thus himself engaging in various manual labors and encouraging the naturally slothful young Malaians.

Furthermore he has invited Japanese soldiers to instruct his followers in the Japanese language and to introduce them to Japanese customs. Also, bearing in mind the improvement of the physique of Malai youths, he has built a Physical Education Hall in Johore and is keeping up strenuous training along with the other young people.

Enthusiastically led by the third son of the Sultan, young people of Johore quickly joined up with him, and within a month, eight sub-organizations have been formed in the State with more than 400 members. And moved by the fiery spirit of Tungku Mohammed, the young people of Johore have come to understand the real meaning of the Construction of Greater East Asia, and they are trading themselves with extreme earnestness.

Prince Gives Statement

The prince gave the following statement in his home set amidst beautiful scenery.

"As the clearing of the battlegrounds has a deep influence on the maintenance of peace afterward, I have done only a part of the work, and it is nothing to boast of.

"The young people of Malai have been completely sapped by the sly politics of Britain, and consequently the most necessary step for their elevation is to educate them. Therefore it is an urgent matter that they be given an education compatible with the tradition of Greater East Asia instead of the British method of education. And in order to change from the British education to the Greater East Asia education, first of all we must know Japan. And since it is most important to know Japan, we must let the young people of Malai read magazines and see pictures and movies that will introduce them to Japan.

"Since Malai has been born anew, its future is long, and its most important problem is to lead the young people on the right path. I am quite willing to do all I can, feeble as my efforts might be, for accomplishing this work."

Fujihara to Tour Tohoku

Ginjiro Fujihara, Administrative Inspector, and his party of 31, will leave Tokyo today for the Tohoku district on an extensive tour to inspect the various important plants there. He is expected to complete his work on August 2 before returning to the capital.

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Imperialism in Action

By Frederick Wiehl

This engrossing article is taken from "The Coming American Revolution, by Frederick Wiehl. The author is a prominent New York lawyer, is a confirmed isolationist and President of the All-American Association. He is also author of another book entitled "International Statecraft."

The hatred which the American revolutionists of 1776 had for the British Crown was no less than the hatred which all real Americans today have for the present government of Britain.

This contempt was "born in America." It is so general, and the reasons for it so many, that it is difficult to briefly explain its many origins. As a left-over from Washington's revolution, the hatred of Britain steadily increased in pitch during the Wars of 1812 and 1820, and during our Civil War in 1865 it became especially bitter when the British extended financial and political aid to the South in an attempt to split up the United States and grab one-half of it. Later, in 1919, we learned from Britain that they had won the first World War and we had "interfered" with their war. For the money we lent under the 1918 brand of "lend-lease" manipulations and which was never repaid, we were called "a nation of Shylocks." Finally in 1939 to 1942 we were misled into committing new follies as a result of the effects of British propaganda coupled with the local brand of plutocratic propaganda.

These follies cost us some $200,000,000,000 in war expenses for the present World War. Our resentment has now reached the highest pitch not only against Britain but against the whole British Fifth Column in America who share alike the responsibility for this hatred. The question which logically arises is: how is it possible for the British (and their Fifth Column, American plutocracy) to fool the American people so often and so consistently?

To understand the reason for this, we must glance back to the early days of the British Empire when things were done in a less polished way and are therefore easier to comprehend in formulating a picture. Such a perusal would reveal facts which we have never before known. The record of the British Empire might appropriately be called the "criminal record of Britain."

Growth of a Cancer

Do you know how the British Empire "grew" from one wicked idea to the enslavement of 500,000,000 people living in defeated countries whose territory covers one-fourth of the face of our earth? The growth of the British Empire reveals that this "growth" was more like the growth of a cancer. It was the growth in numbers of defeated nations and of peoples who were deprived of their freedom.

It really began 300 years ago on December 31st, in the year 1600, when Queen Elizabeth loaned 375,000 British Pounds to 87 London aristocrats, using the name of "Governors and Company of Merchants of London Trading in the East Indies," and commanded them to set out in British merchant ships. They were to dispose of the Queen's paper money in India, using force "only if found desirable," and to return with all goods and materials so obtained to London.

That company name sounded just like any peaceful commercial operation, did it not? Yes, the public then thought so too, but it soon changed its mind as these infamous aristocrats became notorious as the "East India Company," a ruthless gang of exploiters and slave-traders. That was the start of the British Empire.

Beginnings of an Empire

In India, the notorious East India Company began by planting just a few commercial posts at such places as Madras and Bombay. Then it asked the native Mogul Emperor to grant it exemption from all duties and taxes.

When the Viceroy of Bengal refused to recognize the special privilege thus extorted from the Mogul Emperor, the East India Company, using British troops, went to war. It fought, on the one hand, the native Indian rulers, and on the other, the French and Portuguese who had established themselves. Finally it produced one of the greatest military adventurers in all history, Robert Clive who, at the Battle of Plassey in 1757, laid the foundation of the British Empire in India. Clive finally gave way to Warren Hastings.

It was this same Warren Hastings who was finally brought to trial for having robbed India right and left for his own personal pocket. He said to the judges: "Sirs, when I consider my opportunities, I marvel at my moderation!"

Hastings typified the moral character of the British aristocrats in this display of dishonesty.

Continued to Use Force

From the time of Hastings and thereafter, the British continued to use military force to extend their conquest over India. Finally the native soldiers themselves, who had been incorporated into the British Army, rose in a maddened rebellion, the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

Then, when the last pretense that this was merely a trading adventure was thrown aside, the East India Company formally surrendered all of its "private rights" to the British Crown, and India was legally declared a part of the British Empire in 1858. The Queen of England was also proclaimed "Empress of India" in 1877. That is the story of how the British Empire got its start in what now remains its greatest colony. The people of India were the first to lose their freedom.

The British appetite, thus aroused, shifted to the Western Hemisphere where British aristocrats expelled the French from New Scotland, "Nova Scotia." A later fight by the French people got the country back to the French by a treaty in 1632. But Britain's Oliver Cromwell re-conquered it in 1654. Cromwell was succeeded by King Charles II, who was forced to return what was then called Acadia to France. The British later set out to capture it again, and, by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, forced France to cede all her rights.

Honduras Captured

Next, to the south, just below Mexico, Honduras was then captured by the British in 1613. The people fought back in a series of wars that lasted all the way down to 1798, a period of 185 years, in the course of which the natives were ruthlessly slaughtered.

The East India Company, after having secured control of India, then sought to obtain a strategic foothold on the eastern coast of Africa "to repair and replenish British ships on the journey to India." In 1884, as a result of a British engineered uprising in the Egyptian Sudan, British troops occupied what is now British Somaliland. Although British treaties, guaranteeing protection, were given to Somali tribes, the British later found it profitable to go to war for this territory against the so-called "Mad" Mullah. The final war was fought as late as 1920, when the British at last defeated the Mullah. East Africa thus lost its freedom.

Royal Niger Company

The next British "trading company" scheme was launched in 1861 as the "Royal Niger Company" which was chartered by the British Government to "open up" the territory of the Niger River in Africa, ostensibly for purposes of commerce. But the British commercial explorers were quickly succeeded by British military expeditions, and in 1900, following the usual plan of British trickery, all the private rights of the "trading company" were transferred to the British Crown, and the two Nigerias, North and South, were united as a British colony in 1904.

The British liked Africa so well that they decided to stay and expand inland. We observe the good natured British intervening to "protect" the native ruler of the Basuto tribes in Central Africa from the "encroachment" of the Boers in the Orange Free State. The result was the British annexation of Basutoland followed by further years of intermittent warfare with the natives who gradually discovered they had been tricked and swindled out of their freedom. The British Empire of "freedom-lost" nations grew.

St. Lucia Is Next Victim

The virtuous little Island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, was next to lose its freedom. Britain first invaded that Island in 1638 fighting a series of wars with the French people who were not defeated until 1814. The British fought at least eight wars over that tiny little island.

Gold in Africa! The cry that echoed one day throughout the aristocratic clubs of London because the Dutch people had made the mistake of allowing some gold from that part of Africa to reach London. It was not long after that before a number of aristocratic African "trading companies" were chartered. The trading companies established trading posts. When the Dutch people began to protest against their high-handed methods, the British aristocrats pelleted the Dutch people with "old-fashioned cannon balls." These local wars between the British aristocrats and the Dutch people lasted for more than a century.

But the British did not get all the territory they wanted in that part of Africa. There was still part of the hinterland which was free. The British stirred up rival native tribes to make war on each other, and then they found it necessary to step in to restore peace.

Fight Over Gold Stool

The final result of that British scheme was the bloody Ashanti war of 1873-74. The aristocratic British Governor of the Gold Coast asked the native tribesmen to come to a "palaver," or parley with him. After they arrived, he accused them of having insulted him by failing to provide a "gold stool for him to sit on." He then sent his soldiers into the Ashanti country "to search for and find this gold stool," and, naturally, war broke out between the natives and the soldiers which reached its culmination of the famous siege of Kumasi. The Ashanti territory lost its freedom and was finally annexed to the British Empire in 1901.

St. Helena, which later became the prison home of Napoleon, was captured by the British in 1651. This maneuver also was a commercial venture by the British East India Company, but St. Helena wound up as a colony of the British Crown.

The fruit orchards of the West Indies in sunny Jamaica were "discovered" by the British in 1655 and converted into a rum factory. Most of the fighting was done by British naval forces under the command of Admiral Penn, who was the father of the American pioneer, William Penn. It was largely because of his father's services in the capture of Jamaica that William Penn was granted Pennsylvania in America by the British Crown.

Virgin Islands Are Taken

In the peaceful Caribbeans, 32 Virgin Islands were then captured by the British during the period from 1666 to 1672.

Moving their vicious operations to the northern part of the Western Hemisphere, Canada then became an interesting conquest for the British aristocrats. It culminated in the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1763. That conquest was marked by the Acadian atrocities of 1755, when 3,000 innocent French people, were deported from their homes, and many others were driven to long years of wandering from which only 600 finally returned. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, stirred by this outrage, told it to the world in his immortal and heartbreaking poem "Evangeline."

In an evil attempt to close the mouth of the Mediterranean and end its free commerce, Gibraltar was seized by the British in 1704. Prince Edward Island was conquered in 1758, and the British expelled its inhabitants in the same ruthless manner as they did the Acadians. Unfortunately, these victims never had a Longfellow to tell the world their story.

Trinidad Invaded

The largest island of the West Indies, Trinidad, was invaded and seized by the British in 1795. Recently, from my friends there, I received an uncensored report on the local fight there for freedom from British exploitation. "Wages were cut in the depression and until this last week (1941) the rate has been only 56 cents a day. Concerning housing, there is a system of what are called "barrack" dwellings, which dates back to the early days of indenture labor. These dwellings, for the most part, consist of long wooden buildings roofed with galvanized iron, divided from end to end by partitions, and subdivided on both sides into a series of single rooms, each of which is occupied by an indentured immigrant, his wife and family. We visited "barrack" dwellings in Port-of-Spain which are indescribable in their lack of the elementary needs of human decency and for which, we learned, monthly rents varying from 12 to 15 shillings a room must be paid." Should there be any wonder that there have been disturbances in Trinidad?

Malta Seized by Nelson

Malta, the peaceful retreat of the religious Knights of the Maltese Order, was invaded by Lord Nelson in 1800. The British resumed the war over the island until the Treaty of Paris in 1814 when it was turned into a military stronghold in an attempt to extend the grip of Gibraltar on the Mediterranean and thus finally end the freedom of that sea.

Under the pretext of founding a distant penal colony for British convicts, the British aristocrats themselves committed the crime of murder—in a wholesale manner—when they ruthlessly slaughtered and suppressed the native Maoris in order to gain a landing place in Australia. Truly the British just wanted to add one more colony to their penal empire of slaves. Their home jails were overfilled, they sought additional facilities. Later this penal colony was extended to the whole of the Australian island.

The British fleet blockaded Egypt from 1801 till 1882 and then bombarded the Egyptian city of Alexandria. Lord Cromer set himself up as British Consul General, but in fact he was the real ruler of Egypt. Later, the British flattered him with the title of "High Commissioner of Egypt." At the outbreak of the first World War, the British made Egypt an outright "protectorate" and the Khedive, a nominal ruler, was completely deposed. In 1922, the British High Commissioner was assassinated and the Egyptian people's nationalist movement arose in the fight for freedom there. Egypt was given partial freedom and independence. In the present war, Egypt is again being misused, this time as a base for General Wavell's British army.

That is the tragic history of Egypt—the world's birthplace of civilization—left a mere vassal state by the British.

Neutrality Guaranteed by Treaty

The neutrality of the Suez Canal was guaranteed by a British treaty. According to the terms of that treaty, neither Egypt, nor any other power, had the right "to maintain armed forces or to embark troops or unload munitions in the Suez Canal zone." Yet this covenant was openly violated by the British in the first World War. The violation of this international treaty by the British was a "military necessity," the crooked strategy of using a hidden card after they themselves outlawed the act.

The Suez Canal is, nominally, still Egyptian territory and was never purchased by any one of the powers. The British in 1870 then forced a concession from the Egyptian government by compelling it to turn over the Suez Canal navigation rights to a non-Egyptian Canal Company for a period of 99 years. This territory will not be free to rejoin Egypt again until after the expiration of this 99 years period, in 1969, provided that no further British "military necessity" arises at that time.

Britain first entered Egypt with a professed desire to be helpful. But, when the Egyptian King woke up, the world found him "playing second fiddle in the backyard of the British High Commissioner." It is the old tricky British process of the wolf shaking off his sheep-skin cloak. Thus Egypt, too, lost its freedom and was made one of that group of defeated nations which make up the British Empire.

Guinea Also Sacrificed

In South America, Guinea was invaded and seized in 1803 by the British. In 1806, the Cape Colony, in South Africa, was also taken by the British and this vast territory with its gold and diamond mines helped to make the British aristocrats rich. The British continued this process for years in South Africa until finally their atrocities culminated in the Boer war of 1899, in which they openly slaughtered whole areas of native human beings who had no defensive weapons except primitive bows and arrows.

The rich island of Seychelles was then seized by the British in 1810. The island of Mauritius with its wealth of minerals was also captured in 1810, and has been held as a colony of the British Crown to the present day although no one disputes that its population is still entirely French, not only in language, but also in its habits and interests.

Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha then were taken by British military occupation in 1815.

Fiji Islands Tackled

Through a fake "Christian missionary" penetration that gained for the British a starting foothold, the Fiji Islands were next tackled by the British in 1874. Soon the native rulers found themselves in certain financial difficulties as a result of their demoralization through this imposed "western civilization." They turned, in planned desperation, to Britain for help and were politely induced to cede these Fiji Islands as a "control point" on the sea route between Australia and Panama. All the western Pacific islands, including the Gilberts, Union, Ellice and the Southern Solomons, were gained by a similar process of British military and naval landings, always prepared by "Christian missionary" penetration, and finally leading to a complete chain of British protectorates in 1900. Thus the Fiji natives, too, lost their freedom.

The same scheme was again cleverly used to "open up" Bechuanaland in Africa. It was first prepared by another British missionary, the famous David Livingstone, and then became a football for years between the Boer natives and the British. The British occupied it in 1878 but were forced to withdraw only three years later when the Boers moved back in again. Cecil Rhodes then rose in the Cape Parliament and said: "Bechuanaland is the neck of the bottle to the control of Central Africa and we must secure it."

Britain Sends Army

When the Boers denounced the British protectorate, Britain sent a new army to drive them out. But before this army reached Africa, a curious thing happened. The Premier of Cape Colony arranged an honest settlement with the Boers which would have left the Boers in complete possession of this territory. However, London refused to recognize this official agreement made by the authorized head of one of its own colonies, and the British Army then pressed on to break up the tribal government of the Boers.

On September 30, 1885, Bechuanaland was finally annexed as a British Crown Colony. It was from this newly acquired British colony that the notorious Jameson raid was later launched by the British against what was supposed to be the friendly Government of the Transvaal Republic. And again another part of the world lost its freedom.

In 1900, the war, thus ruthlessly inflicted upon the Boers of South Africa, led to the extinction of the Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State and they were added to the empire of defeated nations. Yet this British process did not stop with the close of the nineteenth century.

Taken by Fraud

Turning their nefarious operations to innocent Zululand and Sarawak, these were obtained by the British aristocrat Sir James Brooke for the infamous empire by the use of typical British fraud.

The brain of the British aristocrat, Cecil Rhodes, accounted for the conquests of Northern and Southern Rhodesia in Africa. He used the old familiar technique of obtaining a charter in 1889 for the "British South Africa Company," as usual, the supposedly commercial front. But in some prearranged way this commercial company quickly became involved in a war with the native King Matabela in 1893. As the result of the notorious Jameson raid in 1896, war was again started and this led to the Boer War in 1899. The vast native territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia were then seized and annexed to the British Empire.

The mysterious land of Zanzibar was dismembered in 1890 by Britain when she took the central part which is now known as the Kenya Protectorate. This Protectorate was proclaimed when a new native sultan ascended the Kenya throne whom Britain, for some "reasons," did not like. The British Fleet bombarded its capital, drove the native sultan into refuge in East Africa, and set up a British puppet in 1896. In 1913, the usual British trick was performed when the "protectorate" was formally transferred to the British Crown. Thus Zululand, Rhodesia, Zanzibar and Kenyo, too, lost their freedom.

Taxed to Last Shilling

In Kenya, most African families have incomes of less than 5 British pounds a year, out of which they have to pay, on an average, 28 shillings in each to the government, and other taxes in addition. The chief Kenya tax is the hut, or poll, tax of 12 shillings. Every male of 15 years and over has to pay 12 shillings on his own behalf, and if he has dependents pay a further tax of 12 shillings on each hut.

Although there are not more than a half million adult males in this African country, including the old and otherwise unfit, more than a million tax items are actually collected by the British. Think of it! The British Government actually manages to extract twice as many tax returns as there are adult males in the entire country. This shameless plutocratic exploitation is typical of British aristocracy. Offenses for which a man is thrown in prison for one month are: "failure to begin work at the stipulated time." "leaving work without the consent of the employer," and "refusing to obey any command of his master." The Court fine is seven British pounds 10 shillings, or six months in jail for a herdsman if he does not report the death of an animal in his charge. This proves what life without freedom is like in the British Empire of defeated nations.

As recently as 1930, that British aristocrat, Lord Passfield, acting for the British Government, pledged to the natives of Kenya that their tribal lands would be "reserved for the use and benefit of the natives forever." Exception was made that land could be taken for schools, hospitals, post offices, water works, or electric-lighting plants; but land should never be taken for the "personal profit of any individual." Moreover, land could only be secured on the consent of the native council. This was the binding contract with Britain until gold was discovered. As the native council would never give its consent to have tribal land taken away and used for the private profit of individuals, all the guarantees of the British Government were abrogated when Britain declared that land could be taken provided only that some money was offered. The native there is helpless. What could he do if his lands were taken away, except to become a virtual slave of the British? That is one more example of British imperialism in the 1930's.

Christianity Scheme Used

Once more the "Christianity scheme" was used, this time to seize Uganda, in Equatorial Africa. First, British missionaries went in to spread British-style "Christianity," and then, the eminent British explorer Henry M. Stanley scouted around. The murder of a British missionary, Bishop Hannington, gave the British Empire the opportunity it was looking for. British agents did the neat murder job. As Churchill once said: "Give us the 'tools' and we'll do the 'job.'" A series of military expeditions, led by the British bandit "Captain" Lugard who later became the famous British-African pro-Consul Lord Lugard, brought this great African territory under the British Crown. Freedom lost again in Uganda. But the fight went on.

Quickly following Uganda, Nyasaland was obtained in 1891 by identically the same British process. First, the country was opened up by British agents, "missionaries," apparently acting only as servants of the "gospel of the Prince of Peace." But they had not been there long before they were followed by the British troops.

The native tribes were defeated and slaughtered. Nyasaland was then annexed. Thus Nyasaland, too, lost its freedom.

Sudan Conquered

In 1899, a British aristocrat, Sir Herbert Kitchener, conquered the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, mowing down tribesmen who were armed only with spears, using the machine-guns of his British Army. Edgar Ansel Mowrer wrote on the career in Africa of the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in the American "Look" magazine, February 1941 issue, Mowrer reminds us that Churchill served as a cavalry officer in the battle of Omduran, in which Kitchener finally conquered the natives of the Sudan; and that when in that battle Churchill ordered a cavalry charge, he carefully gave orders to one trooper to remain behind, so that there would be someone ready to rush the story to the newspapers. This indicates the degree in which the British Prime Minister even in his youth enjoyed the vainglory of the spotlight in publicity and propaganda. A British company of machine-gunners won against Boers armed with primitive bows and arrows! The vicious British Empire then enslaved more defeated natives.

In the peaceful West Indies, Dominica suddenly awoke to find itself blockaded by the British in 1761. After fifty years of incessant warfare, this island of only 291 square miles was defeated and annexed to the British Empire.

The romantic island of St. Vincent was fought over for years but was not finally conquered until 1783. Yes, 20 years of war to gain a little island.

Little Tobago was challenged by the British in a war from 1763 until 1814.

After a series of maneuvers that almost brought on a general European war, Falkland Islands were seized in 1771.

The British Empire by this time had grown into an eight-armed octopus, marauding about on the surface of the earth, seeking new weakened peoples to rob of their freedom.

In an effort to control the world's commerce and to end the freedom of the sea in Asia, the Straits Settlements were blockaded by the British in 1786 and this lasted intermittently until 1824. This territory was seized by force from Thailand by putting military pressure on the native rulers who were first "induced" to accept British aristocratic "advisors," only to wake up later to find themselves under British rule. Here again it was also publicized just as a "commercial venture," the same old notorious British "East India Company" going into Singapore and surrounding territory. But, when the "East India Company" had this all in its hands, the old familiar British process appeared again, and it was turned over to the British Crown in 1867 for exploitation by British aristocrats.

Sierra Leone Tricked

A false pretext was used to fool the natives of Sierra Leone, in Africa, where the British established a trading post in 1787, and the world was told that it was an establishment of "refuge for emancipated slaves." But, in 1807, what happened? The "Sierra Leone Company" transferred all its private rights to the British Crown, and Sierra Leone was flagged as another colony of slaves of the British Empire.

Ceylon was partially seized in 1795. A few parts of Ceylon could not be taken. So, in 1815, the British "assisted," in the name of "democracy," "Christianity," and "what not," one group of foolish natives to overthrow the rule of the native King of Kandya. I scarcely need add that after this native king had been overthrown, the exploitation of the natives began, this being the only objective the British ever had.

The pearl of the China seas, Hongkong, was obtained by the British as a result of the awful opium wars which were fought from 1839 to 1842 to ram opium down the throats of China's protesting people. China was forced in 1841 and 1842 to cede Hongkong as a British colony.

Britain obtained Wei-hai-wei from China in 1898. Japan had been at war with China in 1896. During the confusion of the war, Britain moved in and professed the utmost sympathy for China. After the war, Britain refused to move out and politely put in her claim for Wei-hai-wei. In the treaty which was subsequently drawn up, Wei-hai-wei was given to the British Empire as the "price of peace."

(End)

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The undermentioned vessels, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this public Notice.

July 19th, 1943

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

Case No. (for 1942)	Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
135	Cargo-Boat	Mahjong	Dutch	Unknown	Unknown
152	Launch	Schooner-yase	British	Unknown	Unknown
153	Cargo-& Passenger-Boat	Shusan	British	Unknown	Unknown
154	Hopper 5.0m long 10.0m wide	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
155	Hopper 30.0m long 6.0m wide	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
156	Hopper 29.0m long 6.0m. wide	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
157	Hopper 15.0m long 4.0m wide	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
158	Lighter 22.0m long 10.0m wide	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
159	Lighter 15.0m long 7.0m wide	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
160	Oil-Barge	Rimau	British	Unknown	Unknown
162	Cargo-Boat	Keppa	British	Unknown	Unknown

No cargo on any of the above.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1943

The American Crime Wave

I

Reports coming through various channels indicate that a crime wave of unprecedented proportions is sweeping through the United States. Most of the crimes are apparently of a relatively petty nature committed for the most part by mere youngsters in their 'teen's, but the way in which this crime wave has engulfed the whole nation and gotten entirely out of hand has made it a national problem of major significance. In fact, one author writing in a magazine of national prominence, warned recently that the moral breakdown which this crime wave indicates may prove to be the fatal crack in America's home front which will spell ultimate defeat for her in the war.

The picture is not a pretty one. Numerous dispatches and in some cases extended excerpts from American magazines which have been reprinted in the Japanese press provide more than enough lurid details. It is a picture of young girls of fourteen and fifteen and even younger indulging in wholesale orgies of promiscuous relations with soldiers and sailors and workers in the war industries; of these so-called "Victory Girls" proving to be so impossible for the police to handle that parks and other places where they congregate have had to be closed up after dark; of the menace of social disease becoming so widespread that these girls have been rounded up and forcibly detained by the thousands for medical treatment on a mass basis in special camps taken over from the army for this purpose.

It is a picture of gangs of twelve-year-old boys running in packs like wild animals, looting and pilfering and smashing, stealing tires from automobiles for the high prices which salvaged rubber will now bring in rubber-starved America, robbing wallets from drunken workers dissipating the flush earnings of their inflation-bloated war industry jobs, and occasionally even committing murder when they encounter resistance. It is a picture of fantastically-garbed beer parlor and dance hall habitues, nicknamed the "zoot suiters," with their feminine counterparts, the "cholitas," brawling and engaging in pitched battles with soldiers and sailors, giving violent vent to the mutual antagonism which has naturally developed between these undisciplined delinquents and the resentful servicemen who have been forcibly drafted into an unwelcomed life of drill and repression. And just to prove that the present crime wave is not all petty escapades on an adolescent level, Al Capone, now released from the island prison of Alcatraz, directs from his Florida mansion the strategy of the underworld in its gigantic operations on the black market, bootlegging and hijacking meat and sugar with all the systematized lawlessness and violence with which it bootlegged and hijacked alcoholic liquor in the fantastic days of prohibition.

II

This is not the place to discuss at length the causes of this astounding social phenomenon. The sociologist and the criminologist can elaborate explanations enough. Suffice it to say that crime has always existed on a scandalous scale in America even in normal times. The great social mobility characteristic of the immature American society, the lack of any stable social tradition in American life, the neurotic restlessness of the American people scarcely a generation removed from the frontier or from the immigrant ship, the inchoate and inefficient law-enforcing agencies scattered haphazardly over the sprawling continent which is America, have all helped to give the United States the most spectacular crime record of any country in the world.

Now in addition to all these normal propensities to crime in the United States, the present war has created many more contributing factors. The wholesale break-up of family life as both fathers and mothers abandon their homes to flock to the war industries, leaving the children with no adult supervision; the acute housing shortage which has developed in the industrial centers, causing a still further disintegration of the home as a social institution; the flush earnings of wartime jobs which enable some youngsters to enjoy unaccustomed money and luxuries and which cause other youngsters to become covetous; the drastic curtailment of law-enforcement, educational, and social welfare activities as policemen, school teachers, and social workers are drafted into the army or diverted into more directly military fields of activity—all these factors are exacting their toll in creating a condition of anarchy and moral decadence among America's younger generation which presages a terrifying future for the United States. Long after the present war is ended, when the youngsters of this delinquent generation become the nucleus of American society, the world of tomorrow will face the troublesome problem of a criminal American nation nurtured in the unhealthy wartime conditions of the America of today.

III.

Far more significant than the economic and social causes however, which after all are easily understood, are the psychological and spiritual factors behind this crime wave. War tends to have a brutalizing influence upon any people unless they are lifted above such degrading influence by a devotion to an idealistic purpose. The war has created no crime wave in Japan, no breakdown of the moral fiber of the nation, because to the Japanese the present war is not only a war of self-preservation but a crusade to create a better world. This ideal has made of wartime Japan a nation more spiritually pure and exalted than during the less consecrated time of peace.

To the American people, however, this war has no such idealistic meaning. For all the meaningless shibboleths about democracy and freedom bandied about by their professional propagandists, the American people have no clear idea as to why they are fighting this war, which they at least dimly perceive was brought upon them needlessly by the blundering meddlesomeness of their selfish leaders. There can be no real interest on the part of the American people in salvaging the wreckage of the British Empire or in extending the influence of Wall Street to North Africa or India.

Hence in the absence of any real convictions or ideals, the war to them is just a brutalizing experience of violence and bloodshed. When they are killing and murdering without meaning on a mass scale in the Southwest Pacific, what is a murder or a gang fight at home in comparison? When they are intriguing and exploiting in North Africa and India with the fate of whole empires and the enslavement of whole races at stake, what is mere moral debauchery or a black market dealt at home in comparison? All spiritual and moral values in the United States have thus been washed away in the flood of moral bankruptcy which has descended on that country in consequence of the hypocrisy of her position in the war.

The lesson to the rest of the world is clear. The domestic effect of the American crime wave is America's own business. Just so long as she does not spew forth her criminals to afflict the rest of the world, she can breed all the moral degenerates and cutthroats she wants. In fact, by hastening her own disruption and consequent defeat in the war, America's self-poisoning in this fashion may prove to be a blessing to the rest of the world.

But when such a nation, so devoid of decency and morality, tries to project her influence abroad, claiming to be the moral guardian of the world and pretending to wage a war as a champion of "democracy" and "freedom" in the alleged defense of civilization, the really civilized nations of the world must unite to isolate and quarantine this menace. The present American crime wave provides another of the many reasons why, for the well-being of the world, the defeat of the United States must be brought about as speedily as possible.

A Year Ago Today

July 19, 1942

Fifty-nine enemy submarines were sunk and thirty-eight were damaged by the Imperial Japanese Naval Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to July 10, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Striking swiftly and heavily at separated points, powerful units of the Japanese air arm inflicted serious damages on military establishments during raids on Lungchuan, in Chekiang Province, and Pucheng, in Fukien Province. Lungchuan is situated approximately 100 kilometers southwest of Lishui in Chekiang, and Pucheng, about 50 kilometers southwest of Lungchuan, in Fukien.

* * *

Indicating the mounting inflation in the United States, the volume of the turnover in stock exchange in July amounted to 840,000 shares, marking a new record, while the amount of the circulation of currency has increased by $3,000,000,000 over the average amount in the summer season.

* * *

Apparently in a last-minute attempt to strengthen national defense, the United States military authorities today announced that the Atlantic coastal district from Maine to North Carolina was included in the Central Defense District.

HUGE FIGURES SHOW MAGNITUDE OF CURRENT WAR EXPENDITURES

Cost of Maintaining Warships and Aircraft Today Is Many Times Greater Than in 1918

By TAKEO FUJITA
(From the Kaizo)

Part I

The enormity of war costs in the last world upheaval and the post-bellum inflation that swept Germany and other belligerent countries—these could not fail to compel a serious reflection on the traditional theory on war and general finance. Today, expenditures of far greater dimensions are being entailed by the current gigantomachy, and this is producing far-reaching repercussions on war finance.

Astounding is the magnitude of spending in the current global war. It costs twice as much as in 1918, says Clark, to keep up an equal army force, twice or thrice as much to maintain a warship, three to seven times as much to maintain an aircraft. Clark does not take into consideration the fluctuations in the value of currency. Today it takes 13 to 20 laborers "behind the guns," Posonni estimates, to keep a soldier on the front in fighting form.

Small wonder, therefore, that war costs should swell when the war theater extends over practically the whole of the earth, when war arms and war science have become highly developed and complicated, and when the titanic struggle is being protracted.

Belligerent's War Costs

Listed below are the war costs of the principal belligerent Powers in the current war and their ratios to the total State expenditure and total national income:

	Year	Ratio to total state expenditure	Ratio to total national income
Germany	1939	89%	46%
United States	1943	92	69
Britain	1942	85	71

(Note: Germany's national income is that for 1938 and Britain's that for 1941. The German figures have been gleaned from fragmentary data. The war costs of each of these countries were as follows: Germany, RM40,000,000,000; U.S., $100,000,000,000; and Britain, £4,500,000,000.)

These are direct war costs, to which must be added such items of indirect expenses as civil defense equipment, measures for the acquisition of resources, the redemption of war debts and the payment of interest thereon.

More astounding, however, is the tempo of mounting war expenditures. The rapid jump in war spending in these countries since 1940 is clearly seen in the following table:

(Unit one million)

		1940	1941	1942
Germany ...	RM.	65.266	83.757	97.499
United States	$	6.255	26.000	67.000
Britain	£	3.222	4.085	4.500

(Note: The Reich Government since 1935 has been withholding the publication of its budgets. The figures quoted here are based on such data as have been given out by the German Ministry of Finance and other available information. In the year 1943, the sum is unknown except that the U.S. is spending $100,000,000,000.)

Reasons for Big Expenses

Such a sudden quantitative expansion in war expenditures at once implies a qualitative change, brought about, no doubt, by advancement in war science. Among the principal factors in the technical metamorphosis in modern warfare may be mentioned the increase in the range and accuracy of firearms, mechanization of fighting services, quantitative development of aircraft and their increased spheres of usefulness, extensive use of scientific weapons and utilization of electricity.

At the same time, it must be said that the gargantuan spending is hitching up war requirements to a higher and higher degree. And since all present indications point to a protraction of the gigantomachy, it is imperative that there should be a correct and thorough understanding of the problem of war finance.

The problem of war finance in the 19th century centered on how to raise funds required for the prosecution of war. "Taxation or bond issue?"—that was the pivotal point of all discussions on war finance. In those days, war requirements were small in scope and variety and simple in nature. Once the required funds had been raised, the State was able to fill war needs without difficulty and with but a light demand on national economy. So long as national economy held surplus capacity, war requirements could be fully satisfied on the free market without the necessity of control over national economy, thanks to natural economic operations, such as price and profit fluctuations.

War Finance Changes

Stern realities in and after the latter part of the last World War compelled a drastic change in the outlook on the problem of war finance. The fundamental cause for this change lay in the expansion of war expenditures in every belligerent country and the visitation of an inflation following increased note issue. One economist tabulates the direct war costs in the belligerent countries as follows: 152,000 million Marks in Germany, 8,800 million Pounds in Britain and 160,000 million Francs in France. What a heavy burden this was on the people of each country is clear from the fact that Germany's national income was only 43,000 million Marks then.

The hugeness of these expenditures and what it meant in terms of the consumption of materials brought forth a serious awakening of the people of each country to its national economic power. How to maintain equilibrium between war needs and national economic potentialities became a burning question. Moreover, advancement in war technique sent up war requirements to a higher degree and this compelled a scrutiny into the substance of national economic strength.

Attention now came to be focused on the material side of war needs. The inseparable relation between war finance and war economy was fully recognized. This recognition was intensified by the inflation ensuing from the increased note issue. During the last World War, every warring country, without exception, took to increasing note issue. The swell in note circulation and the expansion in credit combined to usher in a depreciation of the value of currency and a jump in prices. While the State was able easily to harness the sinews of war through increased note issue, the substance and the limited availability of material resources defied all attempts at manipulation.

Materials Are All-Important

This experience brought home the truth that money alone offered no solution to the problem of war needs and the indispensability of national economic potentialities for the prosecution of war. World War I can, therefore, be said to have marked an epoch in the annals of war finance.

As is only to be expected, the theories on war finance propounded by different authorities after the last War, after the armament race started in 1935 and, more recently, after the outbreak of the current war, invariably lay stress on the material side of war needs. Pigon and others, one and all, emphasize the material phase of war requirements, enumerate the potential sources of supply and discuss how to utilize those sources to the utmost.

Provided all the national financial and economic functions are in full operation, these scholars say, war requirements are to be met by (1) annual production, (2) productivity expansion, (3) mobilization of the people's wealth, (4) curtailment of the people's consumption, (5) curb on investments except in war industries, (6) suspension of replenishment or renewal of existing capital and (7) acquisition of foreign assistance.

"War finance is at once a currency problem and an economic issue, says a German economist in his treatise, "The Foundation of Germany's War Finance." After surveying in detail the material resources in Germany, he concludes that her war finance rests on a solid basis.

A host of other authorities attach no less importance to the material aspect of war needs. The same trend is pronouncedly noticeable in the war finance theories advanced in our country, too.

Theory Explained

When, as at present, war expenditures expand quantitatively as well as qualitatively, there is no overstating the importance of the material side of war requirements. At the present stage, especially, where deadly decisive combats are raging one after another in succession, the mere enumeration of the potential sources of supply and abstract discussions can lead us nowhere. A full grasp of the proportion between war needs on the one hand and national wealth and economy, on the other, must be had by (1) measuring accurately the extent of military demands on annual production, national wealth and economy and (2) determining the limit to which productivity can be bolstered, national wealth mobilized and the people's consumption curtailed.

The State, while providing required funds by taxation and bond sales and note issue, must at the same time acquire the necessary goods resources within the country by exerting rigid control over all branches of national economy. There is no denying the inseparableness of war finance and war economy.

Yet, the essential function of war finance must not be lost sight of. While it is proper to emphasize the inseparable relationship between money and goods in time of a total war, the two must not be confounded. It would be hasty to regard wartime financial and economic problems alike as falling within the pale of war finance. Even in a total war, the kernel of the problem of war finance is the acquisition of funds. Of course, as has been reiterated above, money alone does not solve the issue; yet money is the heart of the problem.

(To Be Concluded)

JAPAN'S YOUTH DRILLS MODEL FOR EAST ASIA

Spirit of Young Men's Movement Admirable

By LIN PAI-SHENG
(From the Sozo)

Last autumn I visited Japan charged with the mission of attending a conference of the East Asia League and of inspecting youth training in that country. I left Nanking at the end of September and got back at the end of October via Keijo and Peking.

Three weeks of my one month in Japan were devoted to inspecting the training of young men and boys in business, in industry, in the agricultural communities and in the Army and Navy Air Forces.

There is much for us to learn, both in spirit and technique, from the training being carried on in our allied country. My colleagues and I are now working on our reports for the information of our Government and young people. I shall confine myself herein to noting down some of the most important points of my observation.

First, mention must be made of the honesty of purpose of the leaders of youth and juvenile training in Japan. All their efforts are dedicated to training and guiding young people and fostering their strength solely in the interests of the State and East Asia. Not the slightest thought of personal gains comes in. No wonder the star of our ally is consistently in the ascendant.

All Are Earnest

The second point is that the Japanese people, men and women, young and old, are deadly earnest and austere. In things great or small never do they think of evading their responsibility.

The third point is the admirable way the training is carried on in Japan. Defense training and voluntary labor service for victory in the war and postwar construction constitute the core of the training, which is carried on with due regard to local conditions and the individual responsibilities and capabilities of young folks. Students, instead of being left to indulge patting up posters or parading through the streets crying slogans to the neglect of their school work, are trained in such a way that they are tempered physically and spiritually and fitted for service to the country.

Factory youths, far from leaving their stations, leaguing together to breed labor-capital trouble, gladly undergo the prescribed training, spiritual and technical, and contribute toward labor-capital solidarity, productivity expansion and, finally, the enhancement of national strength.

The same can be said of youths in the agricultural communities. They take joy in participating in opening up new arable lands, road-building and any other necessary and useful work. In the farming season, young women in cities go in groups to agricultural villages to work at the nurseries.

Whatever the youths of Japan do serves a useful purpose. It is not for show. In China, students are told to sweep the streets, plant trees and so on merely for appearance's sake. Nothing of the kind are the activities of the Japanese youth.

These are only a few of the conspicuous merits of the youth movement in Japan, but they are models for us to follow.

Admittedly, conditions in Japan and China differ and our method and organization of youth training cannot be the same. But we should try to find something different in what is apparently different and assimilate what is best.

Other Instructive Points

There are a lot of other points which are highly instructive to us, but they cannot be stated in a few words. They will be dealt with in my reports.

Last but not least, I was struck with the fact that the social fabric of Japan remains very well organized despite the war, while her national economy is on a basis solid as the rock and the national morale is high. This has strengthened my conviction that she will win.

Another thing that compels our admiration is the pure, spotless patriotism that dwells in every Japanese, high or low, man or woman, young or old. Because the Japanese people are motivated by patriotism of the highest degree, they can devote their all to the State, persevere through thick and thin and keep on marching forward. Because they so love their country, they can love East Asia.

Despite the fact that heartbreaking incidents have taken place between our two countries in the last several decades, there has always remained in the minds of the youths of both countries a noble spirit that arouses a mutually responsive chord and which spring from patriotism and love of East Asia.

The overflowing sincerity shown us by Japanese young men everywhere during our sojourn moved us deeply. This sincerity is shown not only toward us but toward the Chinese youths who love China, Japan and East Asia.

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Message to Indians in East Asia

To the Editor:

We are passing through a world crisis, the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated. If we examine the modern history of nations we can find that the series of crisis to which many nations were subjected led them either to a triumphant goal or to utter dilapidation. Those nations which attained the triumphant goal took their decisive move in the right direction and made full use of their supreme moment. India is also passing through a crisis and we are very fortunate that we Indians have taken the decisive step in the right direction. Our next performance is to make full use of the supreme moment which will enable us to reach our much sought-for goal, complete independence.

It was the Mahatma who flared into our hearts the fire of nationalism. It was again he who united the Hindus and Muslims and exposed before the vily British imperialists a United India, the Divide and Rule policy of Britian died a premature death at the hands of United India. Though the British legal impositions tried to make the Hindu Muslim tension more and more rigid, educated Muslims and Hindus refused to submit to them. The Kohat tragedy, the Bengal repression and the Moplah rebellion, which broke out, after the Amritsar massacre, were secretly supported by Britain's bloodstained hands. Britain understood that the Indian National Congress aimed at a United India. It hired several spoilt children to divide the existing parties into many sub-parties so that India would not be united ever. And Britain did succeed at first. But Indians took the decisive step and the Gandhian principles of Charka, Hindu Muslim unity and removal of untouchability brought All India under one flag.

Revolution in India, a few years ago, would have been manna from heaven, as far as the British imperialists were considered, for they were prepared to meet any kind of revolutionary activities in India. They allowed young Indians to go far and wide to learn all about modern revolutions so that they would plant seeds of terrorism, chaos and disruption in India.

British Fooled

England waited for an opportunity to show to the world that the Indian independence movement was a bloody revolution attempted by a small minority of irresponsible terrorists whose fanaticism had nothing to do with any knd of patriotism. The British Indian army was cautioned every minute to take action when necessary. But Britain was deceived and hood-winked. For the Indians realized the sinister motive of Britain and under the Mahatma launched the non-violent civil disobedience movement. Britain was astonished. She was not prepared for any spiritual battle, for hypocrite as she was she could not put up a spiritual front before the Indians.

Patriotic Indians abandoned titles, teachers left government schools and joined national schools, lawyers bade goodbye to their law courts and the public boycotted British goods and Council. Britain was embarrassed and she had to resort to military forces. India eventually achieved a political victory over Britain.

Last year, India gave her final ultimatum to Britain. Indian leaders protested vehemently against the ruthless tyrannical rule of Britain in India. The Indian Indepence battle was on. Once again the non-violent movement took the lead.

Uses Force

Britain came to a staggering revelation that India can embarass any mighty power by her non-violent non-cooperation. Britain had only two alternatives; either to resort to military strength and arrest all the leaders thereby accepting again a moral defeat at the hands of India or grant India Dominion Status and face the Indians with a brave smile. England did the former and accepted her political defeat. That was the first chapter of the doom of the British Empire. It was soon followed by several other chapters telling the disastrous truth that England was suffering historic defeats at every sphere of war.

When at a time India wanted badly a system of passive revolution by which she can show the British that India still possessed the soul force, Mahatmaji produced his secret weapon, the Satyagraha. Because the Indians were at that time essentially a religious people and without uniting them nobody could dream of a United India.

Revolution at that juncture would have been detrimental to the cause of India, for the majority of Indians did not have a political awakening. So non-violent non-cooperation was the only solution to the Indian problem and India accepted it is the weapon against imperialistic Britain. Non-violent non-cooperation gave the patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit to the Indians. It kindled the nationalistic fire in them. It united the 400,000,000 Indians. It achieved a mighty political victory.

British Action Cowardly

The presence of Mahatma Gandhi and other brave Indian leaders who were the authors of passive resistance in the British prison itself speaks how cowardly British action was. Non-violence has done its mission. It has done its duty and it retires in favor of armed revolution. And the Mahatma has sanctioned it by finishing successfully his present fast. The present fast of Gandhiji gave fresh vigor to the Indian revolutionaries who are carrying on with the Indian Civil War. And the Indian masses have been tested for their bravery by satyagraha. It was an acid test. And they are fullfledged soldiers, ready to fight at any moment and lay their life at the altar of India's independence.

Great Powers of the world have been eye-witnesses to the festered relations between England and India. America, who professed her sympathy for India's cause many times, is fighting against the independence movement of India. But has America done anything to alleviate the British horrors in India? Did those Americans who self-style themselves as the champions of democracy, equality and racial self-determination pay any attention to the groanings of the Indian peasants?

Can't Trust U.S.

Many Indians paid trust to the Americans in the past. Did not Lala Lajpat Rai dedicate his great book 'The Unhappy India' to the so called freedom loving statesmen? Dr. Sunderland, J. T. M. Holmes and Will Durant exposed India so minutely to the Americans that they can hear in between the hideous roar of the British lion ravaging the plains of Hindustan, pathetic and melancholic moans of the starving millions of India. But America heeded not to these philosophers. America had drunk by that time to her capacity, the intoxicant called imperialism. Britain lent it to her. Like England she also took to the road. And now they are companions on the same road. It is to day dream if Indians harbor any aspirations of getting political independence from Britain through America. It is only a hallucination of an overfed stomach. At present America is herself supervising the destiny of England and Churchill has become Roosevelt's chauffeur. Roosevelt wants to tighten his grip on India. For that reason he sent his envoys many times to India and the stout Yankees have been brought all the way from America to guard and protect India for the sake of the greedy American capitalists.

At present India has to fight both Britain and America. Otherwise India will not attain political emancipation. And India is not singlehanded in her recourse. Many strong nations are fighting this war fiercely, to stamp out Anglo-American imperialism from the face of the world. The Axis is fighting against India's enemy with all its might.

It is only logical that India should fight her enemy hand in hand with her allies, the Axis. To become independent of the Anglo-American oppression, India should be interdependent with the Axis might.

Time for Action

The time is now at hand. This is our supreme hour. The great Indian leader Subhas Chandra Bose has beckoned us all to rally under him. Subhas Bose has been and is still a weather-beaten patriotic Indian leader. Instructed in Gandhi's school of non-violence, he did yeoman service to the cause of our motherland. When he found that the younger generation of the country had been reared into full-fledged soldiers of the Indian movement, he advocated direct and violent attack upon Britain and gave the Empire a six months' ultimatum. Gandhi thought that the nation was not fully organized for any revolution. But Subhas Bose who still believes in the Gandhian philosophy was not satisfied with civil disobedience alone.

Non-violence is a preliminary, a precursor to any mass rebellion. And India through Gandhi and Bose had been prepared for a mass rebellion. Thanks to them India has attained this honorable status. Here is our leader Subhas Chandra Bose whom we all know well. Is he not the proper General to lead us against the rebellious Anglo-Americans?

Axis Forces Superior

Let us examine the supreme hour which England's destiny has placed in our hands. In all battle fronts the anti-Axis forces have suffered colossal political, moral and military defeats. Since the occupation of the islands of Pantellaria and Lampedusa in the Mediterranean the anti-Axis forces under the command of General Eisenhower are making frantic efforts to land in Europe. And the B.B.C., San Francisco and Cairo Radios are injecting periodically severe doses of morale mixture into their forces in Africa so that they will pick up courage and land in Europe. Landing in Europe is something yet to be seen. In the Burma border the death-defying Japanese Forces have created an-

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